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Who Is Afraid of the Social-Democratic Party?

General elections will take place in France and Belgium in May. In the latter country one-half of the members of Parliament will be chosen and in the former country all will be balloted for. The dues-paying membership of the Socialists in France is about 55,000 and the vote polled at the last election was 900,000.

In connection with the case of Cudahy of Omaha and his attempts to commit mayhem upon a millionaire who had sullied his home comes the information that he and his wife always did their traveling by special train. Merely another gleam of light as to how some of the fearful profits of the meat trust have been going.

The Miller estate in the Sacramento Valley, California, contains 14,000,000 acres and is owned by one man. The estate is twice as large as Belgium, half again as large as Switzerland, ten times as large as Delaware, four times as large as Connecticut, three times as large as New Jersey, and seventeen times as large as Rhode Island. Think of it! It could in time be made into a state and Miller could order everybody off his farm and elect himself governor, supreme justice and United States senator, and anything else he chose. It is such fellows that a Ballinger was put in Taft's cabinet to protect.

Poor little Alice Astor! She sleeps at night between sheets of softest silk; a doctor examines and sterilizes every mouthful of food she eats; she dwells in a dozen houses; she speaks three languages; she has twelve trunks of pretty clothes—furs, laces, dresses—and playthings of most wondrous sort. Everything earth can give is her's with one exception. She may not have an answer to one question her lips may sometimes lip—"Where is my papa?"

Capitalism has broken up her home. Her rich parents are divorced.

And the story of poor little Muriel Vanderbilt reads almost exactly like that of Alice Astor. Capitalism has broken up her home also, as it has the homes of so many, many of the upper classes.

Nothing but Socialism will save the rich from the damnation of their own riches. Nothing but Socialism will save the home from the perils of great wealth.

Millionaire Clark has just completed a seven-million-dollar mansion for himself, wife and one child, in New York. There are 300 rooms furnished in all the glory of modern architecture. Isn't it wonderful?

Where is your home, Mr. Workingman? Maybe your wife saw the pictures of Mr. Clark's palatial residence. May be a deep, sad longing surged up in her heart. She would like to have a nice home. And then perhaps she remembers that the rent of the little cottage where you live has been put up. And because meat and coal and bread are so dear, you will have to move into cheaper quarters.

Why do only the millionaires have all that is beneficial and beautiful in life. Because the working class have not yet enough of them learned how to vote right. But they are learning.

The daily organs of the timber thieves and of the street car magnates—of the trusts and of Cannonism—are warning the people against the "danger of a Social-Democratic administration."

Now who is afraid of the Social-Democratic party?

Are the workingmen afraid? The workingmen are not afraid. In fact, workingmen, organized and unorganized, form the overwhelming bulk—more than 95 per cent—of the Social-Democratic party.

The workingmen see in Socialism their only hope and guiding star for the future. They see in Socialism their deliverance from the present system, which keeps them in ignorance, misery and degradation—and exploits them both by low wages and high prices.

The workingmen know that only as Socialism is introduced and instilled into our public life and public institutions, in the same degree will trust rule, starvation prices, low wages, misery and degradation vanish.

So more and more every year the workingmen form the solid phalanx of the Social-Democratic party. In Milwaukee they are almost a unit for the Social-Democratic party. They back it up financially and are willing to back it up in every other way if necessary.

So much for the workingman.

Are the small business men afraid?

They are not as soon as they understand the situation.

The small business men can see that they are economically doomed by the ruthless competition and the overwhelming power of the trusts.

And they know that after all the great mass of the working people stands nearer to them in methods of thought, mode of life, and common sufferance than do the capitalists of the John I. Beggs type, or the politicians of the Vine, Schoenecker and John Bieffel type.

The small business men are sure

that their fate is in a very large degree tied to the fate of the working class. They are sure of the sympathy of the working class. And the working class to no small degree is sure of their sympathies.

But it is claimed by men like Tom Neacy that the "big business" men are afraid of the Social-Democratic party.

They say that in case of a Social-Democratic victory, Socialism would be tried in Milwaukee, law and order would be abolished, and trades unionism, strikes and boycotts would run amok.

It is true that some of our big business men are frightened. And they have reason to be. These are the ruthless and heartless skinners and fleecers of labor and we will make them obey what little law there is now in favor of the working class.

Yet the decent manufacturers have no reason to be alarmed.

It is clear to every thinking man that he cannot abolish capitalism in Milwaukee alone or in Wisconsin alone.

Moreover, every thinking Social-Democrat knows that capitalism cannot and will not be abolished in one day. We all know that it must be abolished gradually.

We all understand that even after its downfall remnants of it will remain for a long time to come. Remnants of feudalism even now are still strong in England, France and Germany, although feudalism broke down a long time ago and capitalism has taken its place.

And as to law and order: While the Social-Democrats have not made the laws and are not responsible for the present order or disorder, even our opponents must concede that they obey and carry out the laws, and even make our opponents obey them as far as we can.

Socialists all over the globe have always complied with the laws of their respective countries.

At the same time, we admit that

we will not give the laws that have been and are being made by the capitalist and oppressive construction towards the working class which they usually receive under the capitalist administrations and regimes.

We also declare that we will change and abolish all the oppressive laws at the first opportunity we get.

And it is, moreover, clear to every observer that the Social-Democratic party is a great organizer. And organization always means order. Socialism in itself never creates disorder—it stands for a new order and a higher order of things.

Why, then, should any sane man be afraid of the Social-Democratic party?

The effect of Socialism upon the laboring class can best be studied in the trades unions of Milwaukee.

We have had hardly any strikes in Milwaukee during the last six or seven years, in fact a great many less strikes than in any other city of half its size or one-fourth of its industrial importance.

But the main reason for the rare occurrence of strikes in Milwaukee is very simple.

The Social-Democrat has made the present industrial system a study.

He knows very well that the individual employer is about as much the product of the present system as the individual workingman. He knows that the capitalist is as much bound by it as the proletarian. The Social-Democrat knows what the so-called employer can do and what he cannot do.

The Social-Democrat knows what the wage-worker may ask and what he may not ask under the present system.

The Socialist loves his home, his wife and children. He wants to get as much as possible for them, and at the same time, knowing the capitalist system, he knows that he cannot go too far without destroying them.

And, furthermore, the Socialist

has a social conscience. He looks at everything from the standpoint of the working class, from the standpoint of the community, from the standpoint of the craft to which he belongs.

I can say from actual experience that the Social-Democrats in this city have opposed almost every strike that has been declared here. But I also admit that after a strike has once been declared by the majority the Social-Democrats have been the most active people in it and the last to give up when the strike was lost.

Then why should anybody be afraid of many strikes and boycotts in Milwaukee in case of a Social-Democratic victory?

The Milwaukee trades unions have proven to be a factor for order in this case, not for disorder.

Trades unions are absolutely necessary for the protection of the workingmen against capital, and they are even a protection to the capitalist against other more greedy capitalists.

Now why should any fair employer be afraid of a Social-Democratic victory?

Therefore: Who is afraid of a Social-Democratic victory? The big corporation magnate, the briber, the contractor, the grafter, the gambler, the sham reformer of the Uncle Ike variety, as represented by the Free Press and Bieffel, the candidate of the Free Press—and all the anti-social elements, all the elements of disorder, degeneration and hypocrisy—are afraid.

These elements have gotten an inkling of what Social-Democratic rule means through the influence and work of our representatives in the Common Council and the County Board.

But even our adversaries and opponents, if they are the least bit honest, admit that this influence was for good. That it was wholesome. That the very presence of our men

acted as a sort of public conscience, represented in the meetings.

We do not expect to get any votes from the capitalist class as such, or from the hypocrites who decry sin in the open and practice it secretly.

And especially do we scorn the votes of the men who prefer a clique of thieves and hold-up men in control of the city government to honest working men.

But we want to expose the false pretense that the Social-Democrats and trades unions would create constant disorder here in case of the victory which is pretty sure to come.

We want it understood that we shall have better order in every respect under a Social-Democratic administration than we have now.

And we want it understood that we do not ask anybody to vote for our candidates only because they are honest.

We want it understood by the whole population, including the capitalist—including the Rose candidate, Schoenecker, and the "Uncle Ike" candidate, Bieffel—that the Social-Democrats aim at higher things than simply not to steal when they are in office—and not to be bribed when a franchise is to be given out.

Honesty, that is, the capacity not to steal and not to be bribed when there is the temptation, may be the highest ideal that any capitalist party has set up, but has not reached.

With us this kind of honesty is the first and smallest requirement.

We have higher ideals and aims in life, and we want it understood that we do not want any votes which are not at least in sympathy with both our aims and methods.

Now who is afraid of a Social-Democratic victory?

Victor L. Berger

Squeezing the Sardines

From the Milwaukee Social-Democratic weekly campaign bulletin, THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

R. BEGGS, general czar of the street railway company and secret manager of the Schoenecker campaign—and for that matter also of the Bieffel campaign—recently complained to the railway commission that he was unable to park as many Milwaukee people into a street car as they could in St. Louis.

Mr. Beggs will go as far in the crowding direction as the people—the city—will let him. His idea of vote the Republican or the Democratic ticket.

And this is why the cost of living goes up. Every necessity of life now is controlled by a trust. Every trust takes the bread out of the mouths of the babies of the working class and puts millions into the hands of the plutocrats.

They waste it in extravagant and immoral living. Every daily paper will tell you enough every day, but most of these things you never hear.

And it is your fault, that you vote to let them do it.

A Word to the Housewife

W E should like to know, madam, how you manage to feed your family on the money you get.

How do you manage to make ends meet, especially at the close of the week?

No doubt, last year has been very hard for you.

FOOD PRICES especially have gone up to figures they have never before reached.

This is a great country, and produces all we need. We produce so many things of all kinds, particularly foodstuffs, that we send them all over the world. And if there should not be enough, we could easily produce ten times as much.

And yet still the industrious working people have to live in the barest kind of a bare living.

And that's your case also, if you are the wife of a workingman, of a clerk, of a teacher, a clerkman, or a small business man.

And do you grow the reason for this ungodly rise of the means of livelihood? Do you know it is not a bad harvest that it is not because things did not grow, nor because cattle cannot be raised?

It is simply because everything is in the hands of a few TRUSTS.

From the Social-Democratic Platform.

the public is simply how much he can get out of them and how little he can give in return, so as to coin all the dividends he possibly can out of their discomfort. And Milwaukee will get that kind of treatment just as long as it submits tamely to it.

The Social-Democrats ask the people NOT to tamely submit—and naturally Mr. Beggs hates no one in Milwaukee so much as the Social-Democrats. Well he may hate them. He can handle Democratic and Republican administrations, and Democrats and Republicans—but the Social-Democrats are irrevocably on his trail, and he knows it.

And before we let up we mean to force him to run enough cars to give a seat for every fare—and then some. For we shall never be content until this public utility, the transportation of the people through our streets, becomes a people-owned utility.

The Social-Democratic party is not in the attitude of a suppliant at the feet of Mr. Beggs and his traction trust. We are not saying "please"—just for better service.

The Social-Democratic party is still fighting for that for which it has always stood: for that which is the only final and right and permanent settlement of the street car problem; we demand municipal ownership. And this, not alone of the street car system, but also of all that is naturally connected with the public service utilities of this city—electric light plant, heating plant, gas plant, etc.

For the benefit of the faint-hearted, we do not mind calling attention to the fact that it is easier to get decent service from private companies, when there is a good stiff fight for municipal ownership going on. Witness the reduction in the price of arc lights to the city by the Social-Democratic aldermen when Milwaukee was about to secure its own electric light plant.

Private operation of public utilities under franchise is a failure.

THE EQUIPMENT IS INCOMPLETE, INADEQUATE AND ANTIQUATED.

THE SEATING IS INSUFFICIENT TO CARRY THE PASSENGERS; there are NOT CARS ENOUGH; and they are not run on close enough headway.

In Liverpool, under municipal ownership, it has been found possible to furnish MORE SEATS THAN PASSENGERS AT EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY.

The New Jersey Supreme Court has held: That it is not unreasonable to require of the street car company THAT IT FURNISH A SEAT FOR EVERY FARE PAID!

In Milwaukee the following conditions obtain:

On Nov. 20, 1907, in 19 cars, of 1,287 passengers, 719 seated, 668 stood; on Nov. 21, 1907, in 17 cars, of 987 passengers, 595 seated, 392 stood.

And the same conditions, substantially, obtain today, and have obtained ever since the above date, excepting at the time when the railway rate commission was in the city, investigating. Regulation has proved to be a failure.

Municipal ownership is the final and the only permanent settlement of this problem.

But meantime we demand enough cars, a seat for a fare and clean cars, and a reform of the rotten transfer system. AND THE RATE COMMISSION BETTER CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE ELECTION RETURNS ON APRIL 5!

The Excitement in Prussia

The Social-Democrats of Germany have thus far balked the efforts of the government to prevent their demonstrating against the wretched Prussian election system. A few weeks ago attempts were made to prevent their marching, the millions of the law being armed with sabres! There were many clashes, and one man actually had his arm sliced off. A Sunday ago, to avert the disorder-making police department, the Berlin Social-

Democrats "took a walk" and then assembled in a park outside the city, but even here the government pursued and set upon them. But the people of Germany, i. e., the Social-Democrats, cannot be cowed.

The outrageous injustice of the three-class Prussian electoral system can best be illustrated by the election figures of 1908. There were 2,215,061 voters taking part in the elections, and the result was as follows:

Party	Number of Votes	Members Elected	Should Have Represented
Social-Democrats	601,093	7	105
Clericals	502,504	104	83
Conservatives	356,110	152	62
National Liberals	320,751	65	51
Poles, Danes, etc.	227,304	10	11
Liberal People's party	98,498	28	40
Free Conservatives	63,140	60	...
Radical Labor union	22,225	8	21
Agrarians	15,154
Anti-Semites, etc.	9,092

Just compare these figures! The Socialists, with over 600,000 work-

Under capitalism the race of man has become an overworked, unhealthy one, simply because normal living is not possible under the capitalist system.

The latest plan of the trust giants is to get control of the barber shops in all the big cities, the same as they have been getting the upperhand in the cigar trade with their United Cigar Stores.

Up in Fond du Lac, Wis., eight aldermen who voted in favor of a municipal water works, now say they are "ready to testify that they did not know what they were doing." We are glad to hear old party aldermen confess to their stupid ways, for once. Or, has there been some "argument" given them since to change their opinion, and if so, did all of them get an equal amount?

Says the Chicago Board of Health Bulletin, speaking of the proper precautions against pneumonia:

"People go right on spitting recklessly. JAMMING INTO CROWDED PLACES; staying in hot, foul-smelling places; sleeping with the windows closed; WORKING WHERE IT IS DUSTY; gourmandizing; drinking themselves hoggishly full; letting their months, tongues, tonsils and teeth get dirty and stay dirty; neglecting bad colds; forgetting the rights of their fellowmen in cases of pneumonia; ignoring, spurning, ridiculing what this bulletin has been telling them week by week—and death mows on."

If the Chicago health department isn't careful it will get the street car magnates and the factory lords after it. The street cars propose to crowd on every fare possible and more than one factory looks upon dust as one of the natural conditions of capitalistic mass production.

Triumphs Abroad

Complete returns just at hand show that in the recent municipal elections in Spain the Socialists won a total of 50 seats. Representation was gained in all the important cities, including Madrid, Bilbao, Barcelona, etc. The outcome was not all pleasing to the privileged class, and is regarded as a great moral victory for the Socialists, because of the fact that only a small per cent of the Spanish workers can vote. The franchise is almost wholly controlled by the privileged few.

The elections in Finland have resulted in remarkable gains by the Socialists, and have excited comment in the entire world, for the remarkable tacit resistance of the Finns against the autocratic rule of the czar.

The results of the election are tabulated as follows:

Socialists	314,815
Finnish party	173,058
Young Finns	113,001
Swedish party	107,005
Agrarians	53,201
Christian Workers	17,149
Miscellaneous	7,234
Votes thrown out	2,840

Total 788,451
Comparing the results of the last four elections, it is found that the Socialists have gained six seats in the congress.

A Study Course in Socialism

Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

Lesson XX.—The Socialist Program: 3.—General Economic Reforms

Taxation.—Socialist have nothing in common with those bourgeois reformers whose cry is for cheap government and a low rate of taxation. While the Socialist influence in government would tend to reduce certain now large expenses—namely those of the army and navy—yet the adoption of policies advocated by Socialists would in other directions greatly increase the expenses of national, state, and city governments. Our interest in the matter of taxation is not to reduce its amount, but perhaps rather to increase it, and certainly to throw its burden directly upon those classes which are best able to bear it and which profit most by the existing economic system.

Socialists are not dogmatic free traders, and do not consider free trade in itself a thing worth striving for. They are in general, however, opposed to indirect taxation—tariffs on imports or exports, excises, trade licenses, etc.—especially in so far as these tend to raise the prices of the necessities of life. They seek to introduce and promote the use of the graduated income tax and the

graduated inheritance tax as the principal sources of government revenue.

Both income and inheritance taxes are now levied in England and in several Continental countries, and also in some American states. In most of these cases, however, these taxes are not graduated or progressive. A certain minimum income is commonly exempted from taxation, partly on the ground that this minimum is necessary for the living of a family and that the burden of taxation should fall upon superfluities, partly on the practical ground that the revenue to be derived from the taxation of very small incomes would hardly pay for the cost of collecting it. A similar exemption is often made in the taxation of inheritances.

The principle of graduation as applied to both these taxes is insisted upon by Socialists. By a graduated or progressive income or inheritance tax we mean one whose rate increases with the amount of the income or the inheritance. To illustrate: All annual incomes under \$2,000 a year might be exempt; all income in excess of \$2,000 a year up to \$10,000 a year, taxed at the rate of 2 per cent; all excess over \$10,000 up to \$50,000 a year, taxed at the rate of 3 per cent; all

excess over \$50,000 a year, taxed at the rate of 10 per cent.

The income tax is paid yearly by the recipient of the income, upon the amount of his income for the preceding year. The inheritance tax (called in England the "death duty") is paid once for all out of the estate, before it passes from the deceased proprietor to his heirs or legatees.

These taxes are advocated by Socialists, not as a means of equalizing wealth or of checking its concentration, but as a means of furnishing the government with the necessary revenues with the least hardship to the producing classes.

Public Ownership.—The public ownership and operation of any enterprise is not necessarily socialistic. In Russia, for instance, most of the railways are owned and run by the government; but the Russian government is not in the slightest degree socialistic. Government ownership of railways, telegraphs, etc., may be merely a measure for strengthening the military power of the state, or merely a fiscal measure for increasing its revenues; or it may be a method of making the state an agency for conducting these enterprises for the benefit of the propertied classes, making pro-

(Continued to 3d page.)

How Karl Marx Helped Lincoln Preserve this Nation

By John Spargo

(Continued from page 1)

THE Americans have any idea of the great debt which the nation owes to Karl Marx. In their ignorance they worship Abraham Lincoln, and in the same breath denounce Marx. Yet Marx was one of the truest friends Abraham Lincoln ever had.

When the civil war began in 1861 it brought great misfortune to Marx. For some time his only steady source of income had been the meager payment he received from the New York Tribune for the mastery letters he wrote for that paper, and the war had the result of cutting off that and plunging Marx and his family into still deeper poverty.

It is well known now that Palmerston, Gladstone and other official English liberals were bitterly opposed to Lincoln and the cause of the north. Their sympathies were all on the side of the southern confederacy. It is also well known that the official recognition of the southern confederacy was seriously considered. Palmerston, Gladstone and their friends wanted to have France and Russia unite with England to interfere and put an end to

the war. The American minister, Mr. Adams, was, as he said, on the point of packing his bag.

Then suddenly the working class of England began to assert its sympathy with Lincoln and its hatred of the slave system, which, even though it was not the immediate reason for the war, the workers quickly realized was sure to perish



Dr. Karl Marx

if the union cause triumphed. The working class instinct was right.

Meetings were held all over the country and resolutions adopted assuring President Lincoln of the sympathy and support of the work-

ing men and women of Great Britain. In a very little while the whole nation was ringing with protest against slavery, and against the support which the middle class was giving the southern confederacy. We know how President Lincoln valued those expressions of sympathy.

It is not generally well known, however, that Karl Marx was mainly responsible for awakening the workers of England and rallying them to the support of the Union and President Lincoln. But such is a fact.

Marx got hold of prominent and influential trades unionists, like George Fecarins, for example, and persuaded them to get resolutions adopted in their unions, and to arrange great mass meetings. Although he was bitterly opposed to John Bright and Richard Cobden, and held both of them in contempt, yet he was wise enough to recognize that they were probably the most powerful orators in England, and that their attitude, as opposed to that of Gladstone and Palmerston, was right. Therefore, he advised that meetings should be held all over the land to be addressed by Bright and Cobden.

So it happened that Marx was di-

rectly responsible for those magnificent meetings which Bright and Cobden addressed. In a very short time it became evident that the sympathy of all England was with Lincoln and the union cause. Those who sympathized with the southern cause dared not hold public meetings.

Ambassador Bryce called attention to this fact in an address on Gladstone to which I listened recently, but he did not call attention to the important part which Marx played in that wonderful development of English public opinion.

Nor did he call attention to the fact that this agitation had the important effect of frustrating the plan to have the government of England, France and Russia interfere and put a stop to the war upon the basis of dissolution, and so give recognition to the southern confederacy.

Mr. Bryce even went to the length of denying that such a plan ever existed. In that he erred. Ample proof of the fact can be found authoritatively and clearly stated in Gladstone's official biography by Lord Morley.

President Lincoln fully understood the important assistance which the working class of England

rendered the union cause, as his letters in acknowledgment of their resolutions show.

Marx had for Lincoln almost boundless admiration. When the International Working Men's Association was formed, in 1864, one of the first things its general council did was to issue an address congratulating the American workers upon Lincoln's re-election. The address was sent to President Lincoln through the American minister, Mr. Adams, and was warmly and gratefully acknowledged by Lincoln.

That address, like all the utterances of the International, was written by Marx. It is too long to quote here. In it Marx showed the real significance of the trouble to maintain the union. He showed how the workingmen, "the true political power of the north," were unable to battle for their own emancipation, or to support their European brethren in the social struggle, so long as they permitted slavery to "defile their own republic." He went on to state that the workers of Europe felt sure that the anti-slavery war would initiate a new era of working class ascendancy just as the war of independence initiated an era of middle class ascendancy.

The address concluded with the assurance that the workers represented by the International considered it "an earnest of the epoch to come, that it fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single minded son of the working class, to lead his country through the matchless struggle for the rescue of an enchained race and the reconstruction of a social world."

Less than four months from the date of that address of congratulation, Marx wrote another, an address of condolence, with Lincoln as its theme. The great "single minded son of the working class" had been foully stricken down by the assassin. Marx called together the members of the general council of the International and made a very touching and tender speech, in which he eulogized the martyr president he loved so well. He then presented the address of condolence which was sent to President Johnson.

America's debt to Marx is by no means small. He contributed in no slight degree to the success of Lincoln's policy by thwarting the plans of Palmerston, Gladstone and their friends to interfere and give official recognition to the southern confederacy.

A Study Course in Socialism

(Continued from 1st page.)

fits from their operation and turning these profits over to the property classes in the form of reduced taxation and of payment of interest on government bonds. On the other hand, in any more or less democratically governed nation where the working people are represented by a strong Socialist party, the ownership and operation of such enterprises by the nation or the municipalities may be given a socialistic character by the manner of their administration, the aim being to eliminate profits and to improve the condition of the employees and give better service to the whole people.

Under pressure of economic evolution, the current is setting strongly in this as well as in other countries toward the extension of government ownership and operation from the postal system to the railways, the telegraphs, and the express business, and to the reservation or acquisition and operation by the government of coal mines, water power, irrigation systems, forests, and other great natural resources; to state or city ownership and operation of rural and urban electric railways, telephones, and lighting and heating plants; to national or state insurance and saving bank systems; and to various municipal enterprises which may best be described in a later section on social reforms.

The Socialist party joins in the advocacy of such extension of government and municipal ownership and operation, and even goes far-

ther and includes in its immediate demands a proposal for the nationalization of "all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist." In certain important particulars, however, its advocacy of such measures differs from that of various other parties which from time to time advocate some extension of public ownership.

In advocating public ownership Socialists declare, and in helping to effect if they will seek to make sure, that it shall not be regarded or used as a means of providing revenue for the government and thus relieving the propertied classes from taxation. They hold that in the operation of all publicly owned enterprises the first care of the government or municipality should be to improve and extend the service and to improve the condition of the workers employed by the increase of wages and shortening of the workday so as to make public employment a force for the improvement of the general conditions of labor; and that these objects being provided for, the charges should be so reduced as to eliminate all profit, the service being given to the public at cost.

Furthermore, in this connection, the Socialist party must be alert to use its own influence and enlist that of the labor unions to prevent public employees being brought under a semi-military discipline and deprived of civil and political rights by reason of their being in public employ. In various European countries, where government ownership is more extended than in the United States, this has required and will still require vigorous action by the political and the industrial organizations of the working class.

The extension of public ownership is often opposed on the ground that it would increase political corruption. In fact, there is undoubtedly more corruption in private than in public business; and the corruption which exists in public enterprises is almost always traceable to the influence of private business with which it comes in contact—as in the dealings of the Postoffice Department with the railway and steamship companies, the purchase of supplies for government or municipal departments and institutions, etc. As it has been said that "The cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy," so it may be said that the remedy for corruption in publicly owned enterprises is largely to be found in the further extension of public ownership.

The Most Wasteful Way.
In a western city of some 20,000 people are fifteen or more meat shops, all heavily taxed for running expenses. Competition is keen. Profits are small. Yet in the aggregate the needless charge to the public is great—charge for duplicated plants, for fifteen managers where two or three would be sufficient, and so on to the end of the story.—Farm, Stock and Home.

"Eight Letters to An American Farmer" is a fine Socialist appeal to the men who sweat and wear themselves out to produce our food. Written by a farmer, 5 cents a copy. Twenty-five for a dollar. This office.

"The Co-operative Commonwealth" by Lawrence Gronlund was long referred to as Karl Marx interpreted to the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 50 cents.

"What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" In this little booklet Victor L. Berger explains our Social-Democratic doctrine in plain, clear, man who runs may read. 5 cents a copy. \$1.50 a hundred. This office.

You miss good ammunition if you do not carry "Leftbreath's" Socialism and What It Seeks to Accomplish" round with you. This office. 10 cents a copy.

When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label

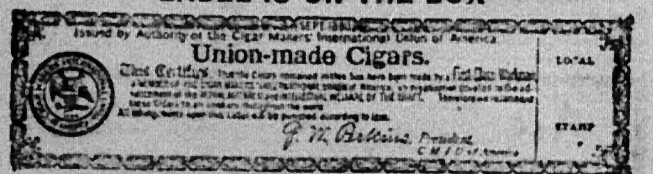


Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

Insist Upon Having This Stamp On Your Work PATRONIZE UNION REPAIR SHOPS

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The Sale Is Well Started

No. of shares previously sold
Sold last week

193
62

Now Watch It Progress

No. of shares to be sold in this campaign
Shares sold

500
255

Total to March 14

255

No. of shares remaining to be sold

245

WANTED

\$2,500 IMMEDIATELY

We want and must sell 500 shares of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company IMMEDIATELY. This is to be used to help pay indebtedness incurred last summer, caused by several very dull months, to help pay our regular deficit, to help pay for a large, new stock of Socialists books and pamphlets which we published, and to help establish our new polish weekly, Naprzod. Besides the above the Neacy suit will cost the publishing company a great deal of money. To raise this sum we will give

A FINE SET OF BOOKS FREE

In Return for a Little of Your Time

IT IS THE LIBRARY OF
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We will give one set of the Library of Original Sources to the comrade selling the greatest number of these five hundred shares and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid-in-advance sales will be counted in this contest.

When you consider that the purchasers of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the HERALD in five or ten years, according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to sell stock. Besides this, he will become a part owner in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Send for instructions and a list at once—before you do a single other thing. The books will be awarded as soon as the five hundred shares are sold. Progress of the sale will be reported in the HERALD each week. Get busy! Start right now!

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A chance to get the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, or NAPRZOD, or 50 cents discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers, for life, for \$5, and a share of stock in the Publishing Company besides.

To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.,
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$5.00 each, of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash, or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on or before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid-up stockholder is to receive one copy of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, or NAPRZOD, each week, or 50 cents discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers—WAHRHEIT or VORWAERTS, for life.

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KNOW WHY SOCIALISM IS COMING

There is a reason for it—a scientific, logical reason—based on the history of the past. The signs are strung along the economic development of the past five thousand years like guide posts along a country road. The evolution of ideas, institutions, governments, law and social movements unmistakably point the way to Socialism. Read what

V. L. BERGER SAYS:

Every Socialist should know something besides his Karl Marx. The mere knowledge of a few Socialist phrases is not sufficient to make a "scientific" Socialist.

In order to know why Socialism is coming, a Socialist should have some idea of the theory of evolution, and some knowledge of history; in order to know why it is coming; he must know something of economic development.

We, as Socialists, are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of "shallow village tales," the story of the coronations, weddings and burials of kings. For us the true lesson of history is the story of the progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal savagery to enlightenment, culture and humanity.

The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery, and capitalism out of feudalism, is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist republic will gradually develop out of the present system.

To do this is the aim of a set of books recently published under the title of Library of Original Sources. It gives a history of the various lines of human development. And what is its special advantage, this history is given in the original documents that formed the milestones of the development.

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sweeps away the bigotry and superstition that has accumulated around government, law, social science, religion, etc.—brings to light the naked truth and show why Socialism is coming. This rare collection of original documents cover as well the entire field of thought—science, philosophy, sociology, education, history, religion, etc.—presenting the ideas that have influenced civilization in the actual words of those who have developed them; a history—not of mere events—but of the evolution of human ideas and institutions. Ten large and handsome volumes, printed on deckle edge paper, bound in art vellum, gold-tops and title. To produce this work over 125 American and European specialists spent years searching the archives and libraries of the world, gathering, classifying and translating the great original documents underlying the civilization of the past.

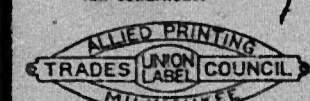
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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

The Master of Business

From a Lecture Delivered in Milwaukee by Prof. Charles Zueblin

The sway of the business man is well nigh complete. He is the master of industry, he controls the means of subsistence and communication, he subsidizes education and art in his own whimsical fashion, he owns the senate, through the speaker he manages the house, he harries the president and the supreme court, he shapes the moral code. The decalogue has been supplanted by the business man's trilogy: (1) "Business is business;" (2) "Stand pat;" (3) "I want what I want when I want it." "Business is business" is the masculine equivalent for the feminine "because," "Stand pat" is the most innumeral of all economic or political watchwords, and has never been proclaimed by a politician not subservient to business. "I want what I want when I want it" is the cry of the spoiled child, overspecialization being akin to immaturity. We need a prophet today like Carlyle, to proclaim the iniquity and futility of the philosophy. "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," and to announce the discovery of a "nobler hell than that of not making money."

If the business man is to be the mentor of public morals, he must learn to follow the teachings of Isaiah, Jesus, Carlyle, Ruskin and the other great prophets, that there can be no legitimate mastery without service. The business man might see this if he were to take his nose from the grindstone. As it is, he not only sees nothing except sand, but he condemns the onlooker, whose vision is clearer, because the latter is not "practical"—that is, not engaged in the same blinding business processes.

An analysis of the business man, as we observe him in the ablest representatives, may enable us to see how many of his powers are wasted by overspecialization to the detriment of public morals. He possesses more virility than courage; more brains than culture; more force than character; more exactly, all successful business men possess virility, brains and force, but few exhibit the union of courage, culture and character.

Virility is constantly being throttled by timidity. The attitude toward physical improvements is similar to that toward investments. Great industrial enterprises go begging for funds, although protected by valuable plants, while the speculative "securities" find a ready sale. Secondly, the business man possesses brains, but usually not culture. A dangerous consequence of brains unrestrained by sound culture is being manifested in the development of the national government. The interstate commerce commission, having demonstrated the possibility of regulating by methods contrary to the spirit of the constitution, is having its function enlarged so we can still further circumvent the limitations of that sacred document. It has been proposed to regulate child labor, which, while in the factory, is beyond federal supervision, by controlling its products when they reach the common carrier. The federal constitution is no longer adapted to the industrial civilization it attempts to govern. Industry employs twentieth century methods, while the constitution is an eighteenth century product. The business man who is trying to get into the senate for business purposes should join in the effort to relieve the body politic of that veritable appendix. Then he could revise the federal and state functions so that they would cease to conflict, he could legalize railway combinations and pools, unify divorce and marriage laws, maintain dignity in foreign relations, give the states home rule and promote public morality.

Thirdly, the business man possesses force, but frequently not character. Force is an element of character, and nice discriminations are likely to be overlooked in the presence of forceful and useful accomplishments, but public morality may be thereby subverted. It is frequently said that business men would enter politics and give us the benefit of their executive ability and unimpeachable characters, but a political campaign may sully their reputations and the time consumed in public affairs interferes with their business. Then, too, they might not be elected. Directly or indirectly the brains of the community will govern. If the business interests of the city would endorse municipal ownership, when such sentiment exists, its success would be assured, as it is generally abroad. If the business interests demand fair franchises, such and such alone, would be granted. The business man may demonstrate that he believes, at least, in the municipal ownership of

the city government, and its consequent freedom from boss or business rule. It is legitimate for the public to measure the character of the business man by his disinterested devotion to the city or nation, at least in public affairs. Still, the public must learn to be tolerant of the overspecialized business man, for the misdirection of his virility, brains and force, due to the exacting system of which he is not the author. The public will be tolerant as he gains the courage, culture and character needed to fit him for public service. "He that would be chief among you, let him be the servant of all."

A Wall Street Organ Opens Its Eyes

The Wall Street Journal, as its name implies, is no labor organ. But it has a piece of labor news that is well worth reprinting. In speaking of the high cost of living the Journal says:

"An investigation under the auspices of the Sage Foundation made in New York this year, dealt with the household budgets of 318 representative families of working people, reporting incomes varying from \$600 to \$1,100. Less than half these families were supported by the income of the father. Above the \$700 limit, in the majority of cases mothers or children were contributors.

It was the conclusion of the expert investigators that an income under \$800 is not enough to permit the maintenance of a normal standard of living for an average family of five. In the \$600 and \$700 groups almost without exception, some deficiency in living was found.

"According to these investigators, whose opinions have been confirmed by others, a family income of from \$800 to \$900 may provide the necessities, but it is not until the \$900 point is reached that a decent living is attainable.

A large proportion of the population of the United States is now unable to reach the \$800 limit. Every advance in prices increases that number. If the advance of prices continues the alternative is inevitable that wages and income must be increased or family life and the home, which constitute the cornerstone of society, must be sacrificed.

"This is the problem of the cost of living."

Lincoln on Labor

Ida Tarbell in the American Magazine, recently gave this quotation from Abraham Lincoln:

"The hope of this war is in the common soldiers, not in the generals—not in the war department—not in me. It's the boys. Sometimes it seems to me that nobody sees it quite right. It is in war as it is in life—a whole raft of men work day and night and sweat and die to get the crops and mine the ore and build the towns and sail the seas. They make the wealth, but they get mighty little of it. We ain't got our values of men's work figured out right yet—the value of the man that gives the orders and the man that takes 'em."

Lincoln on Labor

United We Stand, Divided We Fall

By LeRoy T. Weeks.

Let's stand together, comrades mine! Let's stand together in solid line. Let's have no scatter-brained rats; but this is the Social Gospel Call: "United we stand, divided we fall!"

Oh, come to the standard, comrades true— If you'd be free, it is up to you: The Socialists will make you free; There's room for all by the family tree;

For this is the Human Gospel Call: "United we stand, divided we fall!"

Oh, come from the shop, the farm, the sea, Department store and factory; From ranks of teacher and preacher come; Let's all be twinned as finger and thumb;

For this is the People's Gospel Call: "United we stand, divided we fall!"

To scatter on selfish lines is crime; When all keep step, it's a march sublime.

Together in unity let us dwell, And we may defy the gates of hell; For this is God Almighty's Call: "United you stand, divided you fall!"

United We Stand, Divided We Fall

The great thing in this world is not so much where we are, but in what direction we are moving.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Socialism and Doctors

Wis. Medical Recorder: One of our subscribers writes as follows:

"I am deeply interested in The Recorder and believe the talks on sociological and ethical questions will do much good."

"We have received many letters commending the publication of the articles on socialism and a few few condemnatory ones. One physician writes as he does not wish to read anything about socialism, and to stop the journal at once. And he lives in Missouri too, and does not want to know. He is afraid of socialism and wants to get away from it, the way the ostrich gets away from danger. If socialism is such a terrible thing, we should know all about it and be on our guard. If there is any good in it, we ought also to know about it. Socialism is a play-thing of our times, and it concerns every individual, especially physicians to know about it."

"We know of a city in Wisconsin, where the manufacturers are filling their shops with Slavonic workmen at low wages. The daughters of these Slavonic laborers are taking the places in other factories formerly filled by American girls but at such low wages an American girl would not work for them. How will the doctors fare in that city?"

Socialism is endeavoring to help the masses and if it can do it, the doctor will be benefited. We have read considerable literature on socialism and it has neither corrupted us nor converted us to socialism. We are willing to approve the good things in it and condemn what we do not believe right. We believe there should be more ownership of public utilities; for example, the city in which The Recorder is published has a water company, which is a private corporation, and citizens pay this corporation for water four to five times what they would pay if it were a municipal plant. We believe the profession needs very much discussion on sociological and financial questions.

Some Live Observations

Nothing could keep the farmers out of the Socialist party if they could once see how private ownership of the machinery for making things transporting things and selling things robs them and makes slaves of their wives and underlings of their children, just the same as if they were employed in the mines and factories. And why on earth can't they see it, when the evidences of it are stacking up all around?

There is a concern in the United States with 325,000 employees, dispatching business through 60,144 offices. Its total receipts last year amounted to \$203,562,810.7. It takes the fire and energy and concentration, the hope and prospect of large private gain, to engineer and manage the business of such a concern, doesn't it? No, it does not. Most emphatically it does not. The concern we have reference to is the United States postal system.

Because the Socialists are treated wrong here and there by the authorities, is not within itself an argument in favor of co-operative production and distribution. Let's not put in all our time rectifying those wrongs, and forget to teach Socialism to the millions who don't understand it.—The Farmers' Journal.

Some Live Observations

The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

I suggest to you, John, that you should join a Socialist local and help to get others to join, and that you should send Socialist workers to sit upon all representative bodies.

The Socialist tells you that you are men, with men's rights, and with men's capacities for all that is good and great—and some of you hoot him and call him a liar and a fool.

The politician despises you, declares that all your sufferings are due to your own vices, that you are incapable of managing your own affairs, and that if you were entrusted with freedom and the use of wealth you create you would degenerate into "a lawless mob of drunk loafers," and you cheer him until you are hoarse.

The politician tells you that his party is the people's party, and that he is the man to defend your interests, and in spite of all you

The Common Good

What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these things are produced in abundance and distributed to all can there be human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. And by the use of these things, human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty. Today the machinery and land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owner so powerful that he can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider circles of life. The owner of such machinery becomes the dominant class.

THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring over larger masses of working people under their control, reduce them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-sufficient workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the more useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power, the wage workers—those who have but little land and the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploited class on the one hand and the exploiting, property-owning class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

❑ I have just concluded arrangements with the Callaway Fuel Co. to furnish fuel to my customers.

❑ All who wish to give the Social-Democratic Movement the profit on their fuel orders MUST place orders with me or this office direct. Do NOT give your orders to anyone outside of this office.

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❑ Be sure to place ALL your fuel orders with me. Call, write or phone.

H. W. BISTORIUS
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Phone Grand 2394

know of his conduct in the past, you believe him.

The Socialist begs you to form a party of your own, and to do your work yourself, and you write him down a knave.

To be a trade unionist and fight your class during a strike (and to be a Republican or a Democrat and fight against your class at an election day is folly. During a strike there are no Republicans or Democrats amongst the strikers; they are all workers. At election times there are no workers; only Republicans and Democrats—and Socialists.

During an election there are Republican and Democratic capitalists, and all of them are friends of the workers. During a strike there are no Republicans and Democrats amongst the employers. They are all capitalists and enemies of the workers. Is there any logic in you, John Smith? Is there any perception in you? Is there any sense in you?

You never elect an employer as president of a trades council, or as chairman of a trades union convention, or as member of a trade union. You never ask an employer to lead you during a strike. But at election times, when you ought to stand by your class, many trade union workers turn into seals and fight for the capitalist and against the workers.

I know that many of these party politicians are very plausible men, and that they protest very eloquently that their party really means to do well for the workers. But to those protests there is one unanswerable reply. Even if these men are as honest and as zealous as they pretend to be, I suppose you are not gullible enough to believe that they will do your work as well as you can do it yourselves.

I say to you then, once more, John Smith, that the most practical thing you can do is to erase the words Republican and Democrat from your vocabulary, write Social-Democrat in the place and resolve that henceforward you will elect only labor representatives, and see that they do their duty.

(Continued next week.)

What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

ing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system the workers will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society. The small farmer who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and mechanic who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth, rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER.

The private ownership of the land and means of production, of the factories, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in agriculture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

AN END TO CLASS RULE.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all classes to this end is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brother-

Things to Remember

That the latest style footwear is ever sold at bargain prices. That out of date shoes have no place in an up-to-date store. That good sound leather costs money and cannot be made up into reliable footwear at a cheap price. That The American Shoe Store sells only up-to-date styles of lowest, reliable shoes at as low a price as is consistent with the best goods.



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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Editor Associate

NOTE: The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions
of its Contributors.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council
of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Fed-
eration of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

Last Sunday at a meeting of the following officers of the national headquarters, Chicago, for the purpose of forming an Italian section of the party: Benito Mussolini, Giuseppe Bertelli, Caramelli Palmero, Pellegrini Giuseppe, Silvetti Giuseppe. These representatives had been previously elected by a referendum vote of twenty-one Italian locals. Plans for future organization were discussed and recommendations were formulated to be brought to the attention of the national executive committee.

By a recent referendum in Colorado, A. H. Floaten, Denver, was re-elected state secretary and Lewis E. Floaten was re-elected a member of the national committee.

By a recent referendum in Minnesota, I. E. Nash, Minneapolis, was re-elected state secretary and David Morgan, St. Paul, and Mrs. Ester Lauski, Smithville, were elected members of the national committee.

The New View

M. Millerand, French minister for public works, addressing a meeting of his constituents, recently stated that henceforward in granting mining concessions he would always include a proviso that the miners shall share in the profits. Fancy an American cabinet officer making such a stipulation in behalf of labor when privileges are handed out.

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Herald's New Home on the Way!

We present herewith two views showing the beginning of the work for the erection of the HERALD'S new home, the Milwaukee labor temple. The first, or smaller view, shows the men making the preliminary borings. The larger one shows the work of demolishing the frame buildings on the site of the new building. The big billboards that surround the lot came down this week. By the time this issue reaches the out of town readers the excavating for the walls will have probably been commenced. We hope in a week or two to show an architect's finished view of the new building, made up from the plans.



Making Borings.

demolishing the frame buildings on the site of the new building. The big billboards that surround the lot came down this week. By the time this issue reaches the out of town readers the excavating for the walls will have probably been commenced.

Through their agents, withdrew their opposition to his confirmation, and they did so on Monday at about three o'clock thereof announcing to the remainder of the said corporations through their said agents and representatives, that their opposition had been withdrawn, and the withdrawal of the said opposition having been announced, the said senate of the Fifteenth General Assembly did, almost immediately upon its convening on the morning of Monday, the ninth day of January, confirm the said nomination of the said Goddard.

The brief containing these charges is signed by a United States Senator, and by an Ex-Governor—Judge Lindsey, in "Everybody's."

In the Voting Booth
By Henry Slade Goff.
HERE I weigh the declarations
And the purposes of men;
Here I view the trend of nations,
Summoning all my powers of ken.
Not in sordid disposition
Shall I act this day my part,
But that favorable transition
May give hope to human heart.

Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

What Can Women Do in the Campaign?

A GREAT deal has been said about the interest women ought to take in the present campaign. The terribly high prices, which form one of the leading issues of the campaign, touch the wife and mother very closely. The fact that only the Social-Democrats offer any remedy for these extortionate prices has been pointed out to the women of Milwaukee.

So it is clear that the interests of women are very deeply concerned in the present struggle of the Social-Democrats. It is clear that, if they win, the women will be the chief gainers.

This being the case, what ought the women to do about it? Ought they just to look on while their wear or woe is being voted upon? Or ought they to lend a hand in the struggle?

Women have generally supposed that because they have no vote, they cannot accomplish anything in politics. They imagine that all they can do is just to watch anxiously while questions that so closely concern them are being decided by the men alone.

The time must come, we hope, when women will have a say-so at the voting-booth on all these great questions. But while women are waiting for this time to arrive, they ought not to stand idle or indifferent to the mighty contest between capitalism and Social-Democracy.

There are many things that every Social-Democratic woman can do in the present campaign. Things that will count for much—things that will bring large results.

Every Social-Democratic woman should make it her special duty to see that her neighbors attend the Social-Democratic rallies. She should watch all the announcements of our meetings and talk them up with her neighbors day before each meeting takes place. She should excite their curiosity to hear what a Socialist can say. This is the first step towards getting them interested in our propaganda.

Every Social-Democratic woman should do her utmost to get her neighbors to subscribe to the Social-Democratic Herald. Or if her neighbors are German, to the Vorwaerts. Or if they are Poles, to the Naprzod. She should show them good articles in recent numbers of the paper and get them interested. She should not leave them in peace until she has lured them as subscribers. And let every woman understand that in getting a subscriber to a Social-Democratic paper, she has done a more important work than if she had made a Socialist speech. The speech would soon have ended, but the paper keeps on coming. Orators are not so much needed as workers in the Socialist movement. And women, when once interested, make

been just on the edge of the "cat-tail" district. The borings were made to determine the character of the soil, and the result was most satisfactory. It was found that the land is of the best sandy clay, and this means that no spiles will have to be driven—a saving of \$2,500.

Bids have been received the past weeks for the excavating work and arrangements are in progress for a loan to start the work.



Tearing Down the Buildings.

Cannon shot and bullet's rattle
Men have dared for you and me;
Sires and sons have faced the battle
That their country might be free.
High above all prostitution
Must I act my part, in truth;
Party zeal or vile pollution
Shall not rule this blood bought booth.

Get thee, Satan, far behind me;
Worlds or kingdoms shall not win.
Coupled with a vow to bind me
Here to servitude of sin.
Uncompelled by motives selfish
Shall this vote of mine be cast;
Action here shall be unselfish
As the race of man is vast.

Sacred this as last transaction—
Last, indeed, for ought I know:
Here's for right a benefaction,
And for wrong its overthrow.
Holy ground where prophet tarries
At the bush on Horeb's sod;
Hallowed this, where patriot carries
Wine or zeal for human good.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, aiming at a new and higher life for men.—William Morris.

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Wisconsin

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CHAS. E. WHITNALL, Treasurer.

STATE ORGANIZATION DEPT.
Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer.
W. A. Jacobs, Charles Sandberg.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD
RESIDENT MEMBERS—Frederick Brockhausen, Emil Seidel, E. T. Melms, Jacob Rummel, Winfield H. Gaylord, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson.
NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—H. J. Ammann, Kiel; William Kaufmann, Kenosha; W. A. Jacobs, Racine.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN
Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson.

The State Board met March 6, with Comrades Berger, Rummel, Seidel, Thompson, Brown, Jacobs and Thomas present, and Comrade Melms absent.

Charters were granted to the German branch of the Sixth ward of Milwaukee and to the reorganized branch of Cudahy.

The time having arrived for the election of state secretary and state treasurer, Comrade E. H. Thomas was chosen as state secretary, and C. B. Whitnall as state treasurer. These nominations to be submitted

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for confirmation to a referendum of the branches, according to the provision of the state constitution.

A motion was carried that the services of C. D. Thompson as state organizer be continued.

A committee of three was chosen to revise the state constitution, this committee consisting of Comrade Berger, Thompson and Thomas. It was voted that the branches be informed of the revision of the state constitution and that suggestions be called for.

E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.

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For Schafskopf, 50c, including 6 Chips
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Play Starts at 2:30 P. M.

Emil Seidel, Social-Democratic Candidate for Mayor, will speak at 6 P. M.

Admission to Hall 10c

After 6 P. M. 25c



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" " .75	" " 25c
" " .50	" " 19c

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All sizes, styles and colors

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" 1.00	" 45c

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The Lesson of the Philadelphia Car Strike

WHEREAS, The working class of Philadelphia—organized and unorganized—has revolted against the un-American methods of the Philadelphia Transit company and the corrupt and high-handed attitude of the Philadelphia city administration, in their concerted attempt to subvert the street car men to the extent that 125,000 men, women and children have laid down their tools, refusing not to take them up again until the managers of the transit company—who are drunk with money and years of successful thievery, defying decency and refusing arbitration—will agree to arbitration and accord their employees that treatment to which they are entitled as American citizens under the constitution and the law; and

WHEREAS, The working class of Philadelphia has been refused the right of peaceful assemblage and were driven out of Independence square and from Independence hall, the cradle of American liberty, by the orders of the mayor, who was elected by their vote; and

WHEREAS, The Rapid Transit company boastfully says, and most truly, that it has at its command the mayor, the police, the state constabulary (an American adoption of the Russian Cossack), the state militia, the guns and bullets, and will shoot down whoever tries to interfere with their system of legalized thievery, corruption and oppression; and

WHEREAS, The Manufacturers' associations and large employers of labor of other cities have sent messages of encouragement to the capitalist-owned mayor and the rapid transit company officials of Philadelphia, urging them to stand pat in their nefarious war upon the movement, to the end that the iniquitous non-union shop conditions may prevail in the city of "Brotherly Love"; and

WHEREAS, This capitalist war to exterminate organized labor, as carried on by the mayor and the managers of the Rapid Transit company of Philadelphia and the allied forces of capitalism, is part of a fight against organized labor everywhere, and if successful, means an open declaration of war against the labor movement for industrial democracy throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, In every point of the struggle for living conditions the workers of Philadelphia are confronted with the power they gave the corporation by their vote. Every club that falls upon the workers' head is voted into the administration's hand by the votes of the workers. Every dollar that is used for bullets to shoot down workmen by the state constabulary and the state militia was voted by workmen when they elected representatives of corporations to the Pennsylvania legislature; and

WHEREAS, The next big strike may be in Milwaukee, or almost any other big city, where the same legalized brutality may be enforced as in Philadelphia; for the wealthy employers are determined to make a test through their employers' associations and the Citizens' alliance for open fighting, and their Civic Federation for sneak-in intrigue; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Federated Trades Council that while we pledge our moral and financial support to our fellow workers in Philadelphia, we admonish them to realize that the Rapid Transit company and its allied forces, as well as the capitalist class, receive their power of tyranny and oppression by and through the votes of the workers, and if the workers desire to annihilate this power they will have to vote as a class for men who voice the protest of labor against the prostitution of the public power to private profit.

Council from the steel workers of South Bethlehem, Pa., showing the appalling labor conditions produced by the steel trust and urging labor to give moral and financial support to the great fight against the trust. Moved to recommend that locals give as freely as possible. Carried.

The board announced that the grievance of the Bartenders against the Pattermakers would be taken up Sunday, April 3.

A communication from the Painters' District Council was read to the Council relative to jurisdiction troubles with the Carriage and Wagon Workers, and the board recommended that the Carpenters, Painters, Upholsters and Carriage and Wagon Workers each appoint a committee to meet next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, at 118 State street, with a committee from the executive board to formulate a working agreement for all the crafts named. On motion the recommendation was concurred in.

On motion the Executive Board report was concurred in as a whole.

Bro. Weber presented some official statistics of the foods kept away from the people in the cold storage plants of the country and discussed the high cost of living, which grows worse instead of better.

RECEIPTS FOR EVENING.
Carpenters, 186.....\$.62
Bookbinders, 40......90
R. E. Painters, 392......91
Marine Firemen.....3.00
Carpenters, 188.....1.35
Building Laborers, 113.....18.00
Beer Bottlers, 3......75
Unemployed, 20.....1.40
Web Pressmen, 23.....2.10
Carpenters, 101.....1.77
B. & S. I. W., 8.....7.50
Cement Workers, 95, acct.....20.00
Bookbinders, 40—Labor Day tickets.....1.00
Carpenters, 1748.....1.84

Total.....\$90.86

DISBURSEMENTS.
F. J. Weber, two weeks' scribbling.....\$5.00
F. J. Weber, window cleaning.....1.50
S. D. Pub. Co., long distance phone for speaker at High Prices meeting.....1.15

Wis. State Federation of Labor, half share in unemployment investigation.....41.70
F. J. Weber, postage.....1.25
F. J. Weber, supplies.....1.05
F. J. Weber, two weeks' salary.....50.00
F. Heath, 50; J. Reicherth, 50; E. Brodke, 124; M. Weissenplau, 33.00
F. J. Board, printing.....5.50
E. Brodke, postage.....2.00
Freie Gemeinde, rent.....48.00

Total.....\$100.13

Notice was given that the books of the Council would be audited by the executive board, Sunday, April 3.

The Council then adjourned.

FREDERICK HEATH,
Recording Secretary.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Executive Board session, Frank Metcalf, chairman.

On application it was decided to assist the Racine Shoeworkers' union in a pending labor dispute.

Instructions were given the secretary to co-operate with the secretary of the special investigative committee on industrial insurance in furnishing affiliated organizations with copies of bills as agreed by the committee.

Special Organizer Basenberger reported on his mission at Beloit. Report received and further action reported.

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has considered the Sherman Anti-Trust law as it applies to LABOR UNIONS. Comparing with the terms of the decision the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!

Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your Ballot for emancipation from wage slavery

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HARRY SKIDMORE, 323 Chaudier St., Milwaukee, Wis.
E. D. DONNAMY, 1115 Madison St., Eau Claire, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT

In the Matter of the Estate of Ludwig Bueh, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of William Buchholz, executor of said estate, representing among other things, that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and assigning the residue of the said estate according to law.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this Court, at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of May, 1910, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks prior to the day fixed for hearing, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said county.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1910.
By the Court, FRANK GOTTSCHALK,
RICHARD ELSNER, Register of Probate
Attorney at Law

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT

In Probate.
STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Medrow, deceased.

On this 15th day of March, A. D. 1910, upon reading and filing the petition of Frederick Medrow, stating that John Medrow of the County of Milwaukee, died intestate, and praying that Charles Medrow, the oldest son of said deceased, be appointed Administrator of the Estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this Court, at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1910, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

It is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.

By the Court, JOHN C. KLEIST, M. S. SHERIDAN,
Attorney at Law, County Judge.

IRVING COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Archibut D. Swanson, Plaintiff, vs. Paul Descombes, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, in the said defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, to answer to the complaint, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

By the Court, RICHARD ELSNER,
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600-602 Grand Ave. Phone Grand 421

A Social-Democratic Victory!

After Years of Fighting We Get a Court Decision to Compel Beggs to Sprinkle the Tracks

City Atty. Kelly's Queer Attitude

A sweeping decision against the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company was rendered by Judge W. J. Turner on Saturday in the mandamus proceeding begun by the city Sept. 26, 1905, to enforce an ordinance passed by the common council in 1902, to compel every street railway in the city to sprinkle its car tracks, the space between double tracks and one foot on the outside of the tracks.

On all the points involved in the litigation, which has been desperately fought by Beggs' bark and forth the supreme court, the court decides in favor of the city.

The case should have come to trial within two years at the very most. This would have brought about the trial, at the latest, on Sept. 27, 1907. But by some mysterious manipulation that even court officials are puzzled to explain IT DID NOT COME TO TRIAL UNTIL SOME TWO YEARS

DAVIDSON
SHERMAN BROWN, Manager

Entire Week, Starting Monday

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

David Belasco Announces

David Warfield

in

The Music Master

A Comedy Drama by Charles Klein

Prices: 50c to \$2. A few Seats at \$2.50

Seats on Sale

Free List entirely suspended

BIJOU Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

Other Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

America's Greatest Play

By Augustus Thomas

ARIZONA

Same Excellent Cast and Production as Seen at \$1.50 Houses

A Real Bijou Bargain

The Best Play of Its Kind Kind of a Play

Week March 27, Sunday Matinee The New Sensational Melodrama

The Chinatown Trunk Mystery

MAJESTIC

W. R. Murphy, Blanche Nichols & Co. in "The School of Acting"

Matinee Daily 10c to 35c

Evenings 10c to 75c

CRYSTAL

3 SHOWS DAILY 2:45-8:00-9:30

Miss McKinley Vocalist

EMPIRE THEATRE

Mitchell and 6th Avenue

VAUDEVILLE

Herbert Lloyd & Co.

THE KING OF DIAMONDS

5 Other Acts 5

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Eleventh and Walnut Streets

VAUDEVILLE

8-Morad's Troupe-8 At Harrington

Joe. Kettler & Co. National Three

Geo. Malchow Empirescope

LATER. And the record indicates that City Atty. Kelly did not appear in court and have the trial continued. In fact, that he neglected to appear.

A Record of Delays

OCT. 24, 1904—The Welch resolution was passed by Common Council, instructing the Board of Public Works to make rules for the sprinkling of the tracks by the street railway.

AUG. 24, 1905—The judicial committee was forced by the Social Democrats to instruct the city attorney to commence proceedings against the street car company.

SEPT. 26, '05—The petition of city praying for a writ of mandamus to compel the sprinkling by the company was filed in court.

SEPT. 26, '05—Order signed and filed allowing alternate writ of mandamus to issue. Writ issued.

OCT. 7, '05—The street railway company is granted a delay for filing its return to Oct. 17.

OCT. 17, '05—A further delay granted the street railway to Oct. 27.

OCT. 30, '05—A further delay granted the street railway of twenty days.

DEC. 6, '05—Upon motion of Beggs' attorney the street railway was given a delay of ten days.

DEC. 21, '05—Alternative writ of mandamus filed.

A Drag of Nearly Four Years

DEC. 22, '05—Notice of trial filed. 1906—During the entire year the case was allowed to go to sleep.

1907—During this entire year nothing was done by City Atty. Kelly.

1908—During this entire year also, nothing was done by City Atty. Kelly. He gave it out openly that the city had a poor case, and tried to discredit the Social Democrats' demand for action.

On June 7, 1909, Ald. at-Large Seidel went after Kelly with a resolution in which he recited the facts of the long and disgraceful delay and the free rein given the street railway corporation, and demanding some word from Kelly on the subject. "Actions of this kind are bound to breed in the minds of the people a feeling, if not of disrespect—one that is not calculated to increase respect for the courts and justice, when rich and powerful corporations can by one reason and another delay for years at a time the trial of a case of vital interest to every resident and freholder of the city of Milwaukee," said the Seidel resolution. At a subsequent meeting of the council the city attorney presented a communication giving various and sundry reasons for the delays that he said he could not prevent. But he got busy, as a continuation of the court record shows.

JULY 15, 1909—Notice of motion, proposed answer and affidavit of City Atty. Kelly filed at last! Street railway granted a delay to July 24.

JULY 30, 1909—The attorney for the street car company moves motion of city to dismiss complaint. Filed.

SEPT. 20, '09—Court grants the city leave to answer.

SEPT. 27, 1909—Street railway files notice of appeal to supreme court.

OCT. 11, '09—Original record (all papers in the case) transmitted to supreme court.

NOV. 4, '09—Supreme court dismissed appeal and returned the record. The supreme court said the street car company had no case that could be considered by the supreme court.

DEC. 15, '09—Trial begun.

MARCH 19, 1910—Decision of court granting the city the right to amend its petition and directing that a peremptory writ of mandamus be issued, signed and filed. Victory for the Social Democrats after all the years of delay, by Kelly.

Victory at Last

The decision of the court is a big victory for the Social-Democratic aldermen, who made the fight for the ordinance single-handed, and in spite of the double-dealing of City Atty. John T. Kelly. The city attorney from the start fought the case in a faint-hearted manner and even told a public meeting of the street railway committee in the city hall that he had no hope of winning, as the law was all on Beggs' side. The long delay of the litigation was due to Mr. Kelly's queer tactics. The Social-Democratic aldermen had to keep after Kelly continually to keep him "on the job."

The court decision is completely in favor of the city.

Judge Turner finds that the ordinance is "reasonable, fair and just, and a proper exercise of the power vested in the common council."

He finds that the city can be the relator in an action of mandamus. The Beggs company contended that the city could not. The court finds that when the ordinance was passed it was passed by an "aye" and "no" roll call vote. The Beggs company contended that no roll call vote was taken.

The court also finds that the city had a right to enact the ordinance, that the ordinance should be classified as a "rule" or "regulation," and that the ordinance does not operate to amend the street railway's franchise.

Another finding of the court is that the ordinance does not create a charge against one of the funds provided for by the city charter.

Don't forget to vote at the primary Tuesday.

Not one city newspaper gave the Social-Democrats the credit for the victory over Beggs in that street sprinkling decision!

Next Sunday Is Easter: Prepare Now!

The earlier you prepare for it, the better. Stocks are fresh and bright now, and you have the benefit of fullest assortments.

10 Stamps Absolutely Free

If you present this coupon at our stamp desk, MONDAY, MARCH 21 Either TEN Sperry Gold Merchandise Stamps or TEN S. & H. Green Premium Stamps. This Coupon will be redeemed from adults only, not children.

New Easter Hats at 4.95 7.50 10.00

The latest Millinery thoughts are presented in the above priced hats—many creations being shown for the first time on Monday. We also have many new conceptions and adaptations from 1.08 upward to 40.00, adaptations from 1.08 French Hats, as well as attractive original designs by our own artists.



Easter Display New Spring Outer Garments!

Although moderately priced these latest models conform to every requirement of fashion, in fabric, in coloring, in fit and finish, they reveal the most fascinating phases of the most approved spring styles, in the best workmanship that can be obtained.

Women's and Misses' new Spring Suits, all wool serges, in the new shades, coats lined with satin, skirts full plaited or tunic; special value 20.00

Women's 32 and 34 inch new Spring Coats, gray or tan, semi-fitted, sleeves and body lined with satin, 10.00

Children's Coats 3.95 and 5.95

Two special numbers, new box or Derby back, with or without collar; fancy mixtures and wanted plain colors.

Women's and Misses' 32 inch Covert Coats, sleeves and body lined with guaranteed satin, trimmed with jeweled buttons, semi and 34-fitted backs, 19.50

Misses' 32 inch coats, covert and fancy mixtures, half fitted or loose backs, special values at 7.50

Women's and Misses' 32 and 34 inch Spring Coats, made of all wool Serges or Coverts—black, navy, light and dark tan, 5.00

Also others up to 19.50.

New Evening Capes from 20.00 to 35.00



Women's Silk Dresses, Changeable Silks or Foulards—black, rose, navy, London smoke, ash gray or Copenhagen, 10.00

New 7.50 Dress Skirts at 4.98

For Women or Misses, plaited or Tunic styles—black, brown, navy, tan or gray.

Girls' Dresses, fine white lawn or organdy, trimmed with lace or embroidery, very dressy effects, 2.95

Also others up to 15.00.

Women's and Misses' White Lawn Waists, tucked and lace-trimmed, special values in all sizes at 98c

Also others up to 6.00.

Women's guaranteed Silk Petticoats, six new shades of changeable silk skirts, worth 7.50 for 5.98

Children's Spring Jackets, the new, long Derby or box styles in shepherd checks or mixtures, 1.95

Also others up to 10.00.

MOST EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN The New Laces, New Embroideries, New Flouncings and New Ribbons

Despite our extraordinary large sales in these departments during the past week, we are able to offer greater values than ever on Monday.



New 8c Linen Torchon Laces at 3c Monday

Widths from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches, also insertings to match.

1.00 EMBROIDERY FLOUNCINGS AT 9c

Swiss Embroidery, 27 inches wide, Swiss, Hamburg and Nainsook Embroideries, from 4 to 10 inches wide, also insertings, values up to 20c, at 8c

Very fine Swiss Embroidery Flouncing, with Venise-lace edge, 27 inches wide, worth 2.00, at 98c

Swiss Embroidery Flouncing, 18 inches wide, with Venise edge, 1.50 values, at 75c

NEW 59c EMBROIDERY FLOUNCING 35c A YARD

Plain white all silk Taffeta Ribbon, 3 1/2 inch wide, 19c

Plain all silk Taffeta Ribbon, 2 1/2 inch wide, 15c

10c Pearl Buttons, all sizes, 4c a dozen

Boys' Ribbed 25c Cotton Union Suits 12 1/2c Monday

Knee length, without sleeves.



Women's Ribbed Cotton Vests, sizes 4, 5, 6, low neck and short sleeves, 10c

Women's Ribbed Fine Cotton Vests, 25c values, in extra large sizes—7, 8 and 9—with low necks, no sleeves, any size, 17c

Women's Ribbed Underwear 25c

Vests with high neck, long or short sleeves, drawers ankle length.

Also New Union Suits at 50c.

Men's Easter Furnishing Goods

Men's Fine Madras Shirts, new 75c values, with cuffs attached, 59c

Men's New Coat Style Madras Shirts, figured and striped, also plain white, with plaited bosom, 1.00

Men's Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, new spring styles, 25c values, 19c

Men's Washable Four-in-Hand Ties, 3 for 25c, each, 10c

Men's Fancy and Plain Colored Cotton Socks, 2 pairs 25c, per pair, 15c

Men's Hemstitched White Initial Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c

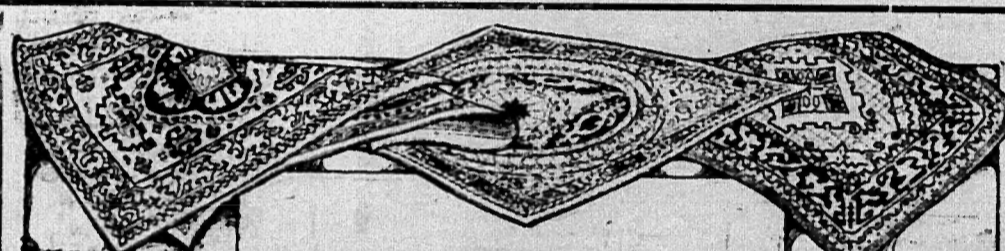
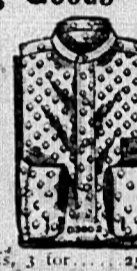
50c President Suspenders for Men 33c

Men's Spring Weight Ribbed Cotton Underwear, 50c

Men's Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, sizes 34 to 46, 59c

Men's Spring Weight Gray All Wool Underwear, 85c

Men's Woolen Union Suits, spring weight, 3.00



Easter Rugs, Lace Curtains, Etc.

Seamless Brussels Rugs, 8-12x10-6, all new, 16.50
9x12 Fibre Bed and Dining Room Rugs, 9.00
Brussels Rugs, 9x12, new spring patterns, 19.50
9x12 New Tapestry Brussels Rugs only, 11.50
One-piece Brussels Rugs, 7-6x9 feet, priced, 10.00
Brussels Rugs, 9x10-6, good qualities, 9.50
Seamless New Wilton Velvet Rugs at, 19.50
Best 9x12 Body Brussels Rugs, Monday, 25.00
Tapestry Brussels Rugs, 10-6x12 feet at, 19.50
9x12 Wilton Rugs, new spring patterns, 37.50

9.00 White Nottingham Lace Curtains, pair, 1.45
New Cluny Curtains, white or ecru, pair, 2.50
New 4.50 Arabian Schutache Curtains, pair, 3.75
Nottingham or Cable Net Curtains, pair, 1.98
30c Lace Curtains, white or ecru, pair, 2.48
Chenille Rope Portieres, fancy borders, 2.98
Figured 12 1/2c Silkolines, 36 inch, yard, 7 1/2c
Rope Valances for single doors, each, 79c
New 30c Drapery Scrims, for dining room windows, printed on both sides, 19c

Easter Gloves at Special Prices

Women's 2-clasp Chamouette Gloves, in natural colors, also 2-clasp Silk Lisle Gloves, white, black and colors, 29c

Kayser's 16-button length double-tipped Silk Gloves—black, white and all colors, 1.00

2-clasp Kayser Gloves at 50c 75c, 1.00

Hugo E. Bauch

COR. THIRD ST. AND NORTH AVENUE

MILWAUKEE'S "RELIABLE" DEPARTMENT STORE

Special Priced Easter Hosiery

Women's Fast Black Cotton Hose, extra weight, all sizes, per pair, 8c

Misses' Lisle Finished Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, all sizes, pair, 18c

Women's Full Fashioned Black Cotton Hose, with white soles, double heels, toes and soles, per pair only, 23c

Town Topics by the Town Crier

List of Noon Meetings for Week Ending March 26 Monday

Shop. Speakers.
Pabst, Brewing Co. Seidel
Filer & Stowell Co. Gaylord
Milwaukee Corrugating Co. Jacobs
TUESDAY.
Schlitz Brewing Co. Seidel
Beaver Manufacturing Co. Gaylord
Allis-Chalmers Co. West Allis Jacobs
WEDNESDAY.
International Harvester Co. Seidel
Bayley Manufacturing Co. Gaylord
Milwaukee Bridge Co. Jacobs
THURSDAY
Blatz Brewing Co. Seidel
Mayhew Manufacturing Co. Gaylord
Power Mining Machinery Co. Jacobs
FRIDAY.
Allis-Chalmers Co. Clinton St. Seidel
Milwaukee Chair Co. Gaylord
Prencott Co. Jacobs

Don't forget to vote at the primary Tuesday.

The street railway company is out hard for Schoenecker and a continuance of Dave Rose's in the city government. It means richness for Beggs and his wolves.

The report of the Voters' league about the supervisors is just as favorable to the Social-Democrats as the report on the doings of the common council. However, again the Voters' league forgot to state (when praising the various men) that they were Social-Democrats.

Do you believe in stealing elections, Mr. Schoenecker, pupil of Dave Rose?

Wait till the trust corruption money gets to town!

Dr. John Bieffel, the Republican candidate for mayor, said that we "lied" when we stated that he was formerly a prohibitionist. He said that he is not voting and never has voted the ticket of the Prohibition party.

In answer we want to say that we never claimed that he voted the ticket of the Prohibition party as he imputes.

A man need not vote the ticket of the Prohibition party in order to be a Prohibitionist. The Republican party has brought about prohibition in Maine, Iowa and other northern states. Down South the Democratic party has made every state with the exception of two absolutely "dry." The Prohibition party has never made any state "dry." A man need not vote the ticket of the Prohibition party in order to be a prohibitionist—there are plenty of them in both old parties.

However, we repeat that Dr. Bieffel was a prohibitionist when he was in Chicago. One authority is Mr. A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, who lived with Dr. Bieffel in Chicago, and knows him well. And we prefer to believe Mr. Simons, who is interested in this matter and an old friend of Dr. Bieffel's—to believing the candidate on the Republican ticket.

IMPORTANT

It is not only important to urge all your neighbors and shop-mates to go to the Primaries Tuesday, but also—

To caution them to mark their cross back of the candidate for EVERY office on the ballot.

Remember we have to have 20 per cent. of the party vote FOR EVERY CANDIDATE or our candidates will not get on the official ballot.

Besides we can't see why Dr. Bieffel is going into spasms because we said he was a Prohibitionist once upon a time—when there are many people who say he is one now.

But the people of Milwaukee need never be afraid of prohibition coming from the local Republican party as long as Dr. Bieffel is willing to run upon a platform framed up by "red light district saloon-keepers." Dr. Bieffel evidently has no principles of any kind, whenever an office looms up. Judging from his vociferous protestations

he is willing to serve the breweries. However it is no disgrace to be a real Prohibitionist—Senator W. R. Gaylord, the man who defeated county option in the last session of our legislature, was formerly a Prohibitionist and is not ashamed of it.

In conclusion we want to call the attention of the people to the fact that the only person in this campaign so far who has resorted to mudslinging is J. M. Bieffel, the pretended Goodie-goodie.

GAYETY

Leading Burlesque Theater Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

PARISIAN Nifty Girls

See the Broilers

WIDOWS

and Nature's Pure Fool

BEN PIERCE

The Funny German

New Star NAT. DAILY

Commencing Sun. Mat., Mar. 20

Jess Burns Presents

The Big Empire Show

With Tom McRae

and a Brilliant Company Presenting

A Two Act Piece Called

The Two Pikers